The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,289.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
" " including postage..... " 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... " 26 0
" " including postage ..... " 36 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town " 16 0
" " including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
" " including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... " 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Death.

SHAW—April 10th, at the European General Hospital, of small-pox, Mr. James Henry Shaw, of the Preventive Service, aged 22 years, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

BENGAL.

Marriages.

ORR—WILLIAMS—April 2nd, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. F. O. Mayne, M. A., John Cave Orr, Esq., of Calcutta, Solicitor, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Venerable John Williams, M. A., Archdeacon of Cardigan.

WILLMOT—MARSTON—April 3rd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. F. Topham Bi.th, M. A., Domestic Chaplain, to Lord Wenchouse, assisted by the Rev. E Hamilton Bi.th, M. A., Edmund Willmot, Esq., B. A., Principal of the Government College, Delhi, second son of George Willmot, Esq., of Moseley, Worcestershire, to Martha Katharine, eldest daughter of the late Henry Marston, Esq., of Birmingham.

MADRAS.

Births.

CUMMINS—April 2nd, at St. Thomé, the wife of Mr. J. M. Cummins of a daughter.

URQUHART—April 2nd, at Lowder's House, Poonamallee Road, the wife of Dr. Urquhart, Coroner of Madras, of a daughter.

Marriage.

GREEN—MASKELL—April 2nd, at St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev. E. S. Goodhart, M. A., assisted by the Rev. J. Bamberth, F. R. G. S., Mr. Arthur Green, to Laura Henrietta, eldest daughter of J. Maskell, Esq., B. L., Magistrate of Police.

Deaths.

WILLIAMS—April 4th, at Tungambakkum, Madras, Dering Williams, Esq., of H. M. Madras Civil Service, aged 35 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingy, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Busseroh on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay...	3rd & 17th	Leave Busseroh...	19th & 2nd
" Kuweit ...	8th "	" Bushire ...	23rd "
" Bahrein ...	11th "	" Bahrein ...	26th "
" Lingy ...	14th "	" Bunder Abbas ...	28th "
" Muscat ...	19th "	" Muscat ...	2nd "
Arrive Busseroh ...	21st "	Arrive Bombay ...	6th "

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on the 17th April. Passage Money and cargo will not be received on board afterwards until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee do..... 19th and 3rd.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 500 tons, 100 H. P., Commander, R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M., and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MALACCA, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay ...	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta ...	8 & 15
" Goa ...	2 16	" Pondicherry ...	9 16
" Mangalore ...	3 17	" Vizagapatam ...	11 18
" Cannanore ...	4 18	" Coconada ...	12 19
" Calicut ...	5 19	" Madras ...	13 20
" Cochin ...	6 19	" Negapatam ...	14 21
" Tuticorin ...	20	" Galle ...	14
" Columbo ...	21	" Columbo ...	23
" Galle ...		" Tuticorin ...	22
" Negapatam ...	24	" Galle ...	16
" Madras ...	25	" Columbo ...	16
" Coconada ...	27	" Calicut ...	16
" Vizagapatam ...	28	" Cannanore ...	17
" Bimlipatam ...	29	" Mangalore ...	18
Arrive Calcutta ...	30	" Carwar ...	19
		Arrive Bombay ...	20

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,050 tons, 230 H. P., J. J. Baldwin, Commander, will be despatched as above on the 15th April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 16th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Galle, and the Steamer of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Seringapatam, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 16th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay -	-Dep. Wednesday	P.M.	Goa -	-Dep. Monday	A.M.
Hurmee -	" Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla -	" Monday	P.M.
Unjuweel	" Thursday	P.M.	Malwan -	" Tuesday	P.M.
Jyghur -	" Friday	P.M.	Jytapore -	" Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry	" Saturday	A.M.	Rutnagherry	" Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore -	" Friday	A.M.	Jyghur -	" Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan -	" Friday	P.M.	Unjuweel -	" Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla -	" Saturday	A.M.	Hurmee -	" Wednesday	P.M.
Goa	-Arr. Saturday	A.M.	Bombay -	-Arr. Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 11th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.
			FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	0 3	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 12
Second Class ...	0 2	0 12	0 5	0 4	0 8
Third Class ...	0 0	0 6	0 3	0 2	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

First Class.....	£ 64	10	0
Second Class.....	37	5	0
Third Class.....	25	5	0

} Including Railway Transit in Egypt.

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Hannibal*, Captain J. A. Hill, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective goods, failing which they will be landed at their owner's risk and expense, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.....£69 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.....£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 8, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "MULA," 500 Tons, Captain Sergule, will be despatched about 20th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machhivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 6,415 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M Committee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.)—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Malmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Rape and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FEILD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Cheddar Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles;
Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ધી બૉમ્બે, બરમા તરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation at No. 1 Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, on WEDNESDAY the eighteenth day of April current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the following special Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting for the purpose of cancelling the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation and making new provisions in lieu thereof:—

1st. That the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, cancelled.

2nd. That the following shall from this time be the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation. (Here will follow the proposed new Articles of Association, copies of which can be obtained by the Shareholders on application at the office of the Company.)

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 9th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO MERCHANTS, &c. &c.—Fine GOLD JEWELLERY will be received for SALE ON COMMISSION by Messrs. ROSSELET & Co., in their new and spacious premises, Medow Street.

MOFUSSIL PRESS GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in th Offices of the undersigned, Marine Street, on MONDAY the 16th April 1866, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Auditors.

6th April 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port.

C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1, Church Street, at 3 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Agents in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1 Church Street at 4 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1865.

NOTICE.—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited), held at the Company's Office, on the 6th instant, the Resolutions relative to the winding up of the Company voluntarily were confirmed.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

With reference to the above a first Dividend of Rs. 28 per Share will be paid on production of the Allotment Letters at the Company's Office, Rampart Row, on or after the 18th instant.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously carried:—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guaran"tee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Com"missions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 2 P. M. on THURSDAY the 12th instant, from parties willing to undertake the erection of wooden railing with Iron Bars on the sides of the Rotten Row proposed to be constructed on the Esplanade.

The Plan and Specification of the above can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, and other particulars learnt, on application during the Office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

KAHANDASS MUNCHARAM,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) will be held at the Company's premises, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint Liquidators in the room of Dr. J. W. REYNALDS and Mr E. FREEBORN, resigned, and to fix the amount of their remuneration.

2. To authorize the Directors or Liquidators to return the 2nd Call to such Shareholders as have paid the same.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN REYNALDS, Chairman.

Bombay, 4th April 1865.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of the necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

THE ORIGINAL
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, 13TH APRIL.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

1st time this season of the celebrated Burlesque
HINDOOSTANI NAUTCH,
in which
DAVE CARSON
will sustain his original character of
ZULEIKA, THE PEARL OF THE PUNJAUB.

1st time this season of the world renowned
"BENGALI BABOO,"
Also the local song of the
BOMBAY POLICE COURT,
by that son of Momus,
Dave Carson.

1st time this season of J. O. Pierce,
in his admired Solos on
THE CONCERTINA and ROCK HARMONICAN.

NEW SONGS & BALLADS.
FETCH ON THE CURRY,
SONAL BLAKE,
BONES' COURTSHIP,
FLORA BELL, &c.

CARDS OF ADMISSION,
at the following
REDUCED PRICES.

Dress Circle...	...	...	...Rs. 5
Stalls...	...	...	... " 3
Upper Circle...	...	...	... " 2
Pit...	...	...	... " 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; to commence at 9 o'clock.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Tailor, Habit Maker, Hatter, and General Outfitter, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, begs respectfully to inform them that he has removed to more commodious premises opposite the Bank of Bombay, where he is prepared to show a large, new, and extensive Stock of the above Goods.

J. B. call special attention to his large and varied stock of Broad Cloths, Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds, Angolas and other Fancy Trouserings and Vestings, all recently and carefully selected from the most eminent manufacturers in the London and Continental markets. Gentlemen may rest assured that every article made to measure will be found unrivalled in value, style, and perfect fitting.

The following list will convey an idea of a portion of the extensive stock:—

Tweed Suits for the Overland journey, Rs. 30.
Angola Suits, from Rs. 35 to 50.
Dress Suits, Rs. 45 to 60.
New Lounging Coats, Rs. 30 to 40.
Angola Trousers, Rs. 12, 14, 16 to 20.
Woollen Cord Riding Breeches and Tronsers, Rs. 20 to 30.
New Elphinstone Shirts, Rs. 50 per half dozen.
Best all Wool Shirts, Rs. 10.
Best Silk and Wool Cloth, Rs. 10-8.
Best Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20.
New Elphinstone ditto ditto, Rs. 20.
Gents' Dress White Shirts, "very fine," Rs. 70.
The Improved Corazza Shirts, Rs. 50 per dozen.
White and Coloured Long Cloth Shirt, Rs. 24 per dozen.
3,000 dozen Linen Collars in all the new shapes, from Rs. 6 per dozen.
An endless assortment of Hosiery, from Rs. 5 per dozen.
White and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Dogskin, Buckskin and Doeskin Gloves.
An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.
Overland Trunks in all sizes.
Christy's best Silk and Drab Hats.
Ellwood's Helmets and Shooting Hats.
Railway Rugs.
Best Witney Blankets.
Turkish Towels in 3 sizes.
Huckaback Towels.

N. B.—Up Country orders will receive prompt attention and early dispatch. Cards for self-measurement and sample sent post free.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) has removed to the Offices of the National Bank of India (Limited), No. 9, Rampart Row.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well known remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

Now available.

THE SECT OF THE MAHARAJAHS.

HISTORY of the Sect of the Maharajahs or Vallabhacharyas in Western India; including a full report of the Maharajah Libel Case 8vo. cloth. Rs. 6.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 6th to WEDNESDAY the 25th April 1866, in accordance with Clause XIV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The undersigned having been duly appointed Liquidators of the above Corporation at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 19th ultimo, hereby give Notice to all Debtors of the above Corporation to pay forthwith their several Debts, and to all Creditors to furnish them forthwith with a statement of their respective Claims.

RAGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA,
TEMOOLJI PESTONJI,
RAGHUNATH DAMODHUR,
Liquidators.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 4th April 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—38746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54333, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share, (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. FRAMJEE,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.

HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.

MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.

BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED TO BE LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SADBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Bank will be held at its office, No. 3, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To elect two or more Directors in place of those who have sent in their resignation,

2nd. To appoint Auditors for the next year.

3rd. In the event of no Directors being appointed, to reconsider the proposition of voluntarily winding up the Bank.

4th. If the proposition to wind up be carried, to appoint Liquidators and their remuneration.

N. B.—Any Shareholder wishing to see the list of Shareholders qualified to become Directors can do so on application at the Offices of the Bank.

By order of the Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.

East India Bank, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 24th April, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 23rd instant, viz., "That Clause 10 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that in future the qualification for a Director shall be two Shares instead of three."

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.—TO LET, with immediate occupation, this Company's SAW-MILLS and PREMISES appertaining thereto at Tank Bunder.

The Saw Mills are open to inspection, and comprise the following Machinery by Messrs. S. WARSSON & Co., which will be made over to the Lessee in good working order, with Tools complete.

1 Rack Bench.
1 Deal Frame.
1 Small Circular Saw.
1 Moulding Machine.
1 General Joiner.
1 Morticeing Machine.
1 Band Saw.
1 Planing Machine.

Application should be addressed to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of Rupees (100) One Hundred per Share on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 20th April 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th March 1866.

NOTICES.

AT a SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited), held at the Company's Office, Wardley House, Hongkong, on the 3rd day of March, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That the existing 20,000 Shares, of Dlrs. 250 each, which constituted the Capital of the Bank, shall be divided into 40,000 Shares of Dlrs. 125 each. That of the latter 20,000 Shares fully paid up shall be exchanged for the SCRIP held by the present Shareholders; and that the remaining 20,000 Shares, on which a Call of Dlrs. 25 per Share shall be made on the 1st of July next,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

THE regularity with which telegrams have of late been coming forward is in marked contrast to the great delay which formerly occurred in their transmission. First messages to hand during the week were to the 2nd instant, the Liverpool market being then depressed and heavy, and Fair Dhollera barely maintained at 15¼d. Subsequently the intelligence is of a still less satisfactory tone, and another large increase has taken place in Stocks, there being 685,000 bales on the 6th instant, against 552,500 in the previous week. The news regarding the continental difficulty is more favourable, and the greater prospect of peace which now exists will doubtless tend to some reduction in the heavy stocks of Cotton. Our latest telegram is to the 7th instant, the market being then quiet and drooping, with Fair Dhollera at 15d to 15¼d. The Manchester Market has become dull and inanimate with prices rather lower, latest quotations for 7 lb. Shirtings being 14s. and 40s. Twist 24d.

Piece Goods.—There has been a continuance of the quiet feeling noticed in our last, and prices have rather declined during the week. The clearances of Grey staple goods have been on a smaller scale, but for the lighter descriptions of White Goods and Turkey Reds there has been a moderate enquiry. Of sales in the early part of the week we note 7lb Shirtings at Rs. 8-1-3, a superior make having fetched as high as Rs. 8-6, 8¼lbs. at Rs. 10–4, but latterly these have declined to Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 to 10–2 respectively. Madapollams, which were at first sold at Rs. 3-13, have since fetched Rs. 3-11 and are to-day worth Rs. 3/11 to 3/12. Of T. Cloth several purchases are reported at prices ranging from 15 to 20¾ annas per lb. 40s. Mule has brought 19¼ to 20¾ annas.

Cotton—There has been but a small business doing in this staple during the week, prices, compared with home values, being so high that Europeans have in a great measure withdrawn from the market. Quotations have declined in the interval but only to a slight extent. Dealers here evince great confidence, and it is to be hoped the present keeping up of prices will not result in after losses. Shipments for the week aggregate 46,112 bales against 15,116 bales last week. We quote yesterday's prices: Dhollera Rs. 420. Broach Rs. 420. Oomrawuttee Akote Rs. 420. Hinghunghaut Rs. 445. Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 450.

Freights.—There has been considerable dullness in this market during the week, and quotations for Liverpool have given way slightly; a rather firmer tone existed on Monday, but little business is doing. We quote yesterday's rates for Cotton to Liverpool; Beginning ships, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. Going ships, Wood, 43s. 9d. to 47s. 6d. Iron 47s. 6d.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Increase	Rs. 5,95,667
Deposits at Head Office	Increase	,, 7,66,296
Deposits at Branches	Decrease	,, 1,14,914
Loans at H. O and Branches	Increase	,, 5,633
Credit Accounts do. do.	Decrease	,, 3,88,879
Bills Discounted do. do.	Decrease	,, 7,18,539
Balances with Agents	Decrease	,, 1,39,798
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.	Increase	,, 12,03,849
Do. do. at Branches	Increase	,, 7,301

Money.—There has been only a moderate demand for money during the week, home intelligence having a tendency to check business and cause capital to accumulate. Some considerable sums of coin have been sent up-country, but this withdrawal has had no effect in the bazaar, where supplies still keep ample. The Bank Return for the week ending on Saturday shows, as a result of the present quiet tone of business, a considerable increase to Deposits and decrease in Accommodation; the former to the extent of 7½ lacs, and the latter 11 lacs. Of this amount 7 lacs have been absorbed by an increase to Sundry Assets, but the remainder has been added to the Cash Balance, which is now within a few thousands of 117 lacs, or nearly half of the Deposits.

Government Securities.—There has been a larger business in progress, but prices do not show much improvement on our last values. We quote Fours 88½; Fives 102¾; Five and a half 108§.

Exchange.—In the early part of the week, rates remained without much change on our last quotations, there being only a moderate business doing in Bank Paper, while buyers of documents were rather few. Rates were: Bank 2s. 1§d. Credits 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1§d. and Documents 2s. 1 15/16d. to 2s. 2d. Within the last few days there is a drooping tendency, transactions being gone into on Monday at 2s. 1¾d. for Bank Paper, 2s 1 11/16d. for Credits, and 2s. 1 13/16 for first class Documents. We quote yesterday's rates as follows, the market being rather quieter, owing to the refusal of the Union Bank of London to accept certain Bills drawn upon it by one of the Banks here. Bank Bills 2s. 1§d. Credits 2s. 1 11/16d. to ¾d. Documents 2s. 1¾d. to ¾d. On Calcutta we quote Sight Bills 101¼ 60 days 98, and on China Rs. 214 for 60 day Bank Bills.

Shares.—All shares have been drooping during the week, but United Victorias have recovered until yesterday, when prices again declined. Back Bays fell to Rs. 2,500; transactions, however, for time delivery, are reported at a much higher price. We shall no doubt experience greater firmness in all good shares shortly, as the low price at which the shares of our most promising undertakings are now selling is gradually attracting the notice of capitalists who can afford to hold their purchases. Old Financials have been freely offering at 8 discount within the last few days, but we believe these shares will improve after to-morrow's meeting, when the Directors' Report, and what fuller information these gentlemen are in possession of, will be submitted to the Shareholders. The Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st ult. shows the gross earnings to be Rs. 3,89,895-4-10, being a little less than 6½ per cent. on the paid up capital of 60 lacs, leaving out of view altogether the profits on their fixed Deposits; considering the high value of money for the greater portion of the year, this result is not so satisfactory as we anticipated. We also notice that more then 25 per cent of the gross earnings is absorbed by *Charges* which is a very heavy percentage indeed; on these two points, however, we doubt not the Directors will be willing to afford every information which may be asked for by the Shareholders present at to-morrow's meeting.

The Balance Sheet of the United Victoria, made up to 31st January last, has been circulated among the Shareholders during the week and should help to strengthen the values of these shares. The total receipts from Presses, Land Rent, and Bunder Fees is nearly 4½ lacs, which, with the balance of interest account, shows a balance standing at credit of Profit and Loss of Rs. 5,85,770-8-10.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Wilson, Lieutenant W. H., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Surat.
McFarlane, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Malabar Coast.
Forbes, Captain C. P., 3rd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Mallegaum.
Rogers, Surgeon A. M., Medical Department, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Ward, Surgeon A. V., Medical Department, on duty, from Indore.
Compton, Lieutenant Colonel D'O., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Hockin, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals P. W., Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.—APRIL 10.

Fergusson, Captain A., Staff, on duty, to Asseerghur.

SHIPPING.

APRIL. ARRIVALS.
10 Undaunted ... ...Colonel Raider Zanzibar, Feb. 20.
Hampden ... ...Oxley ... Aden, March 4.
Sir J. F. Carnac (s) ... ...Lovett ... ...Vanvitill, April 8.

APRIL. DEPARTURES.
10 Catherine Apear (s) ... ...Swanson ... ...Calcutta.
Bombay Castle (s) ... ...Hunter ... ...Colombo and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Nadershaw*.—Lieutenant J. Bridmer, I. N., late Commander H. M.'s S. S. *Tiwie*, Mr. H. Kruse, Mr. R. Mo ite; Mr. R. Clachar and Mr and Mrs. Short.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Nadershaw*.—On April 3rd, spoke the ship *Isden Barreia*, from Calcutta bound to Bassora, 40 days out, wished to be reported.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Gulgharan*, M. DeWyn, bound to K. reachee.
Ship *Jane Jack Mitchell*, J. Barclay, bound to Akyab.
Ship *Elmer*, J. Bowden, bound to Boston.
Ship *Penrose*, W. Cruickshank, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Matilda Atherling*, T. Power, bound to Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Highcastle*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Tee Craig*, for Liverpool.
Sh p *Clwyde*, for Liverpool.

BENGAL.

DEPARTURE.—April 3rd, ship *Wallace Castle*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECEIVED, per last Overland Mail, a choice and handsome collection of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.
Also, a large selection of SPECTACLES, with coloured Glasses.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO LET, for the remainder of the present season, a BUNGALOW at Matheran.
Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

TO LET, (from 1st May) an upper-storied BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW at Kamballa, Warden Road, comprising 4 family bedrooms, 4 bath, dining and drawing-rooms; also two large extra rooms, garden, Vehar water, stabling for 8 horses and 5 carriages, ample servants' quarters. Rent reasonable. Apply to S. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

WANTED, a MATE, for the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba. Salary Rs. 80 per month, with the usual scale of Provisions. Applications with Certificates will be received by the undersigned at the Government Dockyard.
By order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.
Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS at the Bombay Branch are now open, and forms of Transfer Deeds can be obtained on application at the Offices of the Bank, No. 9, Rampart Row.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that I am not responsible for the transactions of my Son, EZEKIEL REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL, who carries on business on his own account and risk. REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL.
Bombay, 10th April 1866.

શરવે લોકોને જાહેર ખબર આપવામાં આવેછે કે મારો છોકરો ઈજીકેલ રૂબીન ડેવીડ ઈઝરાએલ પોતાને હવાલે અને જોખમે વેપાર, ધંધો ચલાવે છે તેની આપ લે બાબતનો જોખમ મારે માથે નથી.
રૂબીન ડેવીડ ઈઝરાએલની ઝોરી.
મુકામ મુંબઇ તારીખ ૧૦ મી માહે એપરેલ સન ૧૮૬૬.

CLASSICAL & COMMERCIAL SCHOOL FOR BOMBAY.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Durbar Room TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 P. M., to take measures for founding a Classical and Commercial School for Christian Children of all denominations.
H. E. SIR H. BARTLE E. FRERE, K.C.B., K.S.I., will take the Chair.

MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN, Agent of ISMAIL KHAN, Artist Painter, Delhi, will remain in Bombay during one month from this date for the purpose of registering orders for copies to be taken on Ivory from Photographs. Ladies and Gentlemen intending to avail themselves of his services, are requested to address their orders in writing to "MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN," 5, Bhendy Bazaar, near Aga Khan's Stable.
Bombay, 10th April 1866.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors will be held under Section XVIII. of Act X. of 1863, at the Bank Office in the Fort, on TUESDAY the 17th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing two Directors in room of Robert Hannay and Robert Ryrie, Esquires, resigned.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 10th April 1866.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SIXTH CALL OF RUPEES 100 PER SHARE.—FINAL NOTICE.—To SHAREHOLDERS.—All Shares on which the SIXTH and LAST CALL of Rupees 100 per Share, due on the 15th ultimo, is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before SATURDAY the 21st instant, will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED, and disposed of as the Directors may deem fit.
By order,
Bombay, 9th April 1866. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY attached his Certificate to the Assessment Books of the following Wards:—
Girgaum Ward.
Oomurkhadee Ward.
Mahim and Parell Ward.
No appeals against the rates will be heard after the expiration of ten days from this date.
ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 11th April 1866.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sherborne House, St. John's Wood, London, N. W., conducted by Mrs. G. C. BAYSTON.—The above Establishment offers peculiar advantages to Parents in India desirous of ensuring for their Daughters a sound and Religious Education, combined with the usual accomplishments, and strict attention to Home comforts and moral discipline.
The highest references can be given in England to Clergymen and others.
Terms, including Board and Instruction in thorough English, French and Music, and all other particulars, may be obtained on application to T. LIDBETTER, Esq., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the adjourned EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Offices, 27 Meadow Street, at 2 P. M. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 11th inst., for expunging Clause 16 of the Articles of Association, which enacts "that ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a bonus amongst the Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued.
By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of the Trustees of the Estate and Effects of JUMNADASS DOOLUBDASS and DEVIDASS LUCKMIDASS, and with the consent of the Mortgagee,
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the newly erected building and appurtenances thereon standing, situate in Kalbadevie Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts; and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Tarachund Sittaram, on or towards the West by the Kalbadevie or Parell Road, on or towards the North by a Gully and the property of Moosilall Sewlall, and on or towards the South by the property of Moteechund Ragoonathdass and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 80 and 373.
Further particulars of the property, and conditions of sale, may be learned on application to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., or to Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the Trustees, with whom also may be seen the title-deeds of the property.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, 12TH APRIL.
THIRD APPEARANCE OF THE
GREAT ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST
PROFESSOR BUSHELL.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!!
UNPRECEDENTED EXCITEMENT!!!
WONDERS IN ELECTRICITY.
STARTLING MAGNETIC PHENOMENA.
AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
BRILLIANT CHEMICAL EFFECTS.
SPIRIT-RAPPING
ALL OVER THE HOUSE.
GREATER WONDERS THAN EVER!
MARVELLOUS DISPLAY
OF
ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 6 | Gallery .....Rs. 3
Stalls ..... ,, 4 | Pit ..... ,, 1

☞ Tickets may be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. (where Plan of Theatre may be seen and Seats secured), and at the Door on the evening of the Entertainment.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine.

☞ Carriages may be ordered at a quarter past 11 P. M.
T. McCOLLUM, Manager.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 15th April at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 16th idem.
An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

CALENDAR——APRIL 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Sunday ...15th 11h. 54m. A.M.
First Quarter, Sunday ...22nd 3h. 22m. A.M.
Full Moon, Monday ...30th 2h. 14m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	11	Length of day 12-38.	5 47	6 15	7 28	8 5	
Thurs	12	Moon passes 35° 49' N of Mars at 6-53 P.M.	5 47	6 15	8 34	9 3	
Fri.	13	Mars rises at 3-3 A.M.	5 46	6 15	9 30	9 54	
Sat.	14	10-8m E-lipsed, invisible at Bombay.	5 45	6 16	10 17	10 39	
Sun.	15	2-d Sunday after Easter.	5 44	6 16	11 1	11 22	
Mon.	16	Mars in greatest Hel. Lat. S at 7-55 A.M.	5 43	6 16	11 44		
Tues.	17	Jupiter rises at 0-4 A.M.	5 43	6 16	0 5	0 27	

Time by Bombay Light House, 15th April, 1866, 7m. 30s. in advance of Mean Time.

NOW READY,
No. VI. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
Punch in India and Fair Dhollerah.
"In Vino Veritas"—or, the Municipal Pulpit for the Conversion of all the Natives.
Widow Remarriage.
Sahib, I bring one Letter.
Trying to blow a Hare out of it.
The White Buck.
And several other illustrated letters.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition ,, 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

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Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... ,, 0 6

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NOTICE.—The AMATEUR CONCERT to be given at the Town Hall by the Amateurs of the Cathedral Choir, assisted by other Ladies and Gentlemen, is unavoidably POSTPONED until SATURDAY next, the 14th instant.
The Tickets printed for WEDNESDAY will be available for SATURDAY.
Tickets to be had from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or through Members of the Choir. Rs. 5, and Rs. 3 each. Concert to commence at a quarter to nine o'clock.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 26	KURRACHEE	April 4
AGRA	April 5	LAHORE	Mar. 31
ALLAHABAD	April 4	LONDON	Mar. 19
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS	Mar. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 13	MADRAS	April 5
BANGALORE	April 4	MALTA	Mar. 8
CALCUTTA	April 4	MEERUT	April 3
CAPE	Feb. 13	MOOLTAMUND	Mar. 29
CEYLON	Mar. 29	OUDH	April 4
COCHIN	Mar 18	PENANG	Mar. 22
DELHI	April 5	PUNJAUB	Mar. 31
FRANCE	Mar. 4	SUEZ	Mar. 20
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866.

THE shareholders of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation Company will now have their anxiety relieved or confirmed, as they view hopefully or otherwise the balance sheet of the Company for the period ending 31st January last, which has been circulated and which is published in our local columns. They will see that the available cash of the Company is nearly exhausted, and that it has been carrying on its works by means of a loan of three lacs from the Bank of Bombay which is still unpaid. The balance due by the Joint Stock Corporation has been reduced since February last by half a lac of rupees, leaving an amount of £12,90,938 still due as the balance of the original deposit. When the Joint Stock passed under liquidation, arrangements were made for the Victoria Company and another large creditor receiving instalments on account of their claims as the Corporation recovered its debts; and as that interesting process is also a tedious, and under present circumstances, an almost impossible one, the Colaba Company must devise means of replenishing its empty exchequer. We shall be sincerely glad if they succeed in raising funds to enable them to carry on their works with vigour, as the Company is one of the very few projected in Bombay, in recent times, which have a rational and desirable object in view. The Company have damaged the prospects of the ultimate success of the scheme as an investment, by paying an absurdly extravagant price for the property, and the depreciation of the shares is now an index of the popular judgment on that point. Purchasers at the present value can calculate on their investment being safe and remunerative if the Company pushes on its works energetically, but purchasers either at par, or at the high premiums of a year ago, must make up their minds to sustain a heavy and permanent depreciation of their stock. The present balance of profit amounting, in round figures, to six lacs of rupees, represents one quarter per cent. on the paid-up capital, and one half of that profit arises from "land rent." It will be seen that although the Company has paid away 235 lacs, only five lacs have been expended in work, the large remaining sum having been paid as the cost of the land. The Company is thus only beginning the work of reclamation, and already it is without funds. The Directors would, we believe, promote the interests of the Company and overcome a portion of their money difficulty, by adopting a suggestion that has been made to subdivide their shares.

ENOUGH can be gathered from the prevalent rumours of the bazaar that another call will shortly be made on the shareholders of the Eastern Financial Association, to show that the Company's affairs are in the last extremity of hopelessness. The first among the bubbles of the mania to burst, and conspicuous among them for its dire mismanagement, the Association has earned for itself, in twin brotherhood with the Alliance, a glorious immortality of obloquy and contempt, and time may yet show whether it shall not be also an immortality of infamy and scorn. Were this a proverb-making age, or an age rich in epigrams, the name of the Eastern Financial Association, which must stink in the nostrils of every shareholder in connection with it, would be handed down to posterity, if not to terrify children like that of the Black Douglas, at least as a watchword and bugbear to all would-be financiers, to all directors of monetary institutions, and all eager gamblers for wealth; as a scarecrow against vicious laxity of management, against the worst forms of recklessness, and against some forms of improper and unprincipled banking. Henceforth if a director pledges a company's shares and raises money on them on his own account, let all future generations say—Such was done in the Eastern Financial! Henceforth if a director purchases on behalf of his company 100 shares at an auction sale, and gives up one half and retains the other, let it be said—Such was done in the Eastern Financial! Henceforth if a director advances to his relatives almost the whole amount of one single call, let future generations say—Such was done in the Eastern Financial! Henceforth if a director purchases for himself 10,000 shares of his own company's stock at forty or fifty per cent. premium, and enters both the par value, and the premium as a debt against himself in the books of the Company, let all future generations say—That was done in the Eastern Financial! If an institution pledges its securities to raise money, if its agent draws doubtful accommodation bills on its head office to obtain funds from other banks, if it advertises for deposits at eleven per cent., knowing that it is insolvent, let it be said—All these things and more were done in the Eastern Financial!

The liquidators (for we expect nothing at the hands of the directors) in submitting their reasons for a further call, should deal very candidly with the shareholders. It appears that, by the end of 1865, the Company had been reduced to that state of impoverishment which compelled them to pledge all the available securities that had been deposited in their hands, with other banks to raise money or meet obligations. It appears that all its cash was exhausted, that it could not meet the current expenses, that all its assets consisted of debts which no creditor could or would pay, that the whole affairs were in great confusion, that creditors are now pressing the Association, and that accordingly a call is necessary. To this complexion, therefore, has it come at last, even though the directors only at the end of June painted the Association an inch thick. The liquidators, when they come before the Company with their final report, will confer a signal favour on the community by a thorough exposure of the causes which have operated to make this institution the most detestable of all the share-gambling institutions of the city, and the most notoriously unsuccessful. If they fearlessly write what has come under their observation, their report may induce Government to consider the propriety of amending the law relating to such companies, so that directors through the remissness of the shareholders shall not escape the penal consequences of heinous misdeeds. Public policy and the cause of banking and commercial morality demand from the liquidators an unflinching exposure of every abuse of position or trust of which the directors or management have been guilty; and they will not be true to their own office if they do not, at the due time, lay every abuse bare in its native deformity before the shareholders.

There are many things in connection with the institution which will ill bear the light of day, and which it is a thankless task to expose. There is the reckless folly which sat at the helm of the institution and steered it to destruction; the positively criminal neglect of every principle of rational and sound banking, and the selfish rapacity with which one of the directors absorbed the capital of the institution under the name of loans to himself and his relatives. The Association might well seem to have been established for no other purpose but to pay Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, its managing director, and his friends, the whole of its paid-up capital. The first call amounted to about 12½ lacs,—and a sum of 12½ lacs at once found its way into the pocket of two friends of Pestonjee's. The present paid-up capital amounts to 36 lacs, and that sum (£360,000) is said to be the balance which stands at the debit of Mr. Pestonjee himself in the books of the Association. We cannot pretend to tear the covering from the face of the Company, and reveal as with the veiled prophet of Khorrasin all its hideous deformity. We shall leave the liquidators to explain how the Association became a large pawn-shop for pledged shares, and how even its pledges had to be deposited in other pawn-shops to raise a little money. But with the transactions of Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, who was for a lengthened period the animating genius of the Financial, just as Mr. Premchund Roychund was the presiding spirit of the Bank of Guzerat, public opinion has something to do. Great principles underlie such transactions which should be very suggestive to a prompt and vigorous Government. Instead of peddling with the little things of morality and passing legislative enactments, as has just been done, to prevent miserable coolies from gambling for a pie or two, Government might profitably turn its attention to such acts of gigantic gambling as the last year brought to light, so as to enforce for the future a thorough, in fact a Government, enquiry into the doings and condition of every Company which is compelled to wind up, and especially into the operations of the directors. It is notorious that in nearly every Financial Company that has been closed in Bombay, some of the directors have been recipients of large loans from the money entrusted to them by the shareholders. The coolie shall not give zest to his game by staking a pie upon the streets, but a paternal Government will, forsooth, allow directors to appropriate the whole capital entrusted to them with impunity, if it be only done under the name of a loan! If Government will legislate for the morals of its people, let it legislate with effect, and not make a very mockery of the function of governing.

To illustrate the principle on which the affairs of this Association have been mismanaged, and the reprehensible manner in which some of the directors have discharged their trust to the shareholders, we may repeat three or four circumstances which are not unknown to the public. When the Eastern sold 12,500 shares of its new issue, Mr. Pestonjee, then its managing director, purchased 10,000—nearly the whole number sold—at an average premium of 40 or 45 per cent. Neither the par value nor the premium of these 10,000 shares was paid to the Association, and the whole amount somewhere about 27 lacs (£270,000)—was debited to him as a debt due to the Company. What excuse can the other directors and the manager give for such a suicidal act when they might have sold their shares for cash in the open market? Above all, what excuse can Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, give for debiting himself with so large a sum of money in the Company of which he was managing director? Furthermore, how can the management palliate the effrontery of inserting, six months afterwards, without note or comment, the amount of the premium as profit while it had been only theoretically made, and was practically included among the bad debts of the Company? The sum as a matter of course, is still due, but the transaction by this operation, and Mr. Pestonjee's subsequent failure, becomes equivalent to a total destruction of one half of the new capital. The shareholders have in all probability not suffered by the transaction as it now stands, for looking at the unusually wide meshes of the Eastern Financial through which their money rushed away, the premium, had it been realised, would have been rapidly squandered in characteristic and disastrous loans. It seems also that he has a transaction to explain as to the deposit of a large number of Back Bay and Elphinstone shares belonging to the Company with the Joint Stock and other Banks. Were all these shares pledged in the name of the Eastern, or did Mr. Pestonjee pledge a part of them in his own name, and use the proceeds for his own purposes? We stop not to enquire what right or what need the Company had to pledge shares it held, but we would ask, and we hope the liquidators will by and by inform the public, whether instructions were given to Mr. Pestonjee to raise money on these shares on his own behoof. If instructions were not given, then he ought to have a very wholesome dread of a certain section in the Penal Code; and if they were given, then we have a new anomaly in the science of banking—a company pledging its shares to raise money, and yet making loans with the money borrowed. Again, we shall be glad to see what light the liquidators can throw on a purchase of 100 shares at the auction sale by the Elphinstone Land Reclamation Company. As we understand the matter, Mr. Pestonjee only delivered up one half of these shares to the Eastern, and retained the other half. It is, we presume, true, that his papers are in the hands of his creditors, and he may not have it in his power to hand the other half over; but the question instantly arises, why he did not account for the whole at once, and seeing he did not, why the manager did not insist upon his doing so. There is another matter of some interest to the shareholders, which the liquidators will be expected to explain, unless the whole transaction is divulged in the law courts previously. The Company took a fifth part in a job of purchasing 81 United Victoria shares at 3,500 or 4,000 premium, and advanced the whole purchase money. Several co-partners in this gambling co-partnership now repudiate the transaction, and Mr. Pestonjee's share of the purchase money is still due. But the *mala fides* with the public of those at the head of the Association, is demonstrated by the notorious fact, that until a couple of days of their own declaration of insolvency—and long after they knew the Company was insolvent—they were advertising for deposits and offering eleven per cent. interest thereon. Moreover, we should like to know if, when certain long-dated bills were sold by their Kurrachee Agent and the proceeds remitted to the head office, if when these long-dated bills were becoming due and fresh long-dated bills were drawn to raise the means of paying them, the directors knew the Company was irretrievably insolvent? Let the liquidators tear off the veil of official secrecy from the doings of the Association. Meanwhile we refrain from distinguishing such disgraceful transactions by their real name. We can only hope that the directors and managers will ponder in sackcloth and ashes; we can only wonder at the benign Government that allows such scandalous proceedings to be enacted under its eyes. Men used to point to the great Dante and say—"There is a man who has been in hell;" and perhaps it may be obloquy enough for men to point to the directors and managers and exclaim—These were the directors and managers of the Eastern Financial Association!

Thus the managing director and his satellites advanced 12½ lacs (£125,000) to two parties, one being his relative, and the other a friend; thus they passed 27 lacs (£270,000) the value of 10,000 shares to the debit in a private account of the managing director; thus at the present moment the same managing director owes to the Association, including the last mentioned sum, 36 lacs, (£360,000); thus fifty Elphinstone shares have not been accounted for by the managing director; thus he pledged certain present depressed state of the money market, the shares in his own name instead of the Company's; thus the Company deceived the public and tried to seduce loans from them, when the directors knew it was insolvent; thus the Company raised a little money out of other Banks by means of accommodation bills; thus it has "pledged" all its "pledges," till neither money nor available pledge is left; thus its own creditors are urging it for payment of their debts, and thus it is about to come before the shareholders making another call. Truly, virtue is its own reward!

Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, held 22,000 shares in the Eastern Financial, nearly equal to the half of the Company's stock. All his shares have been declared forfeited. Of the remaining 28,000 shares a certain number were also forfeited, or were never taken up, and we are not far wrong in saying, that the new call will be payable only on 14,000, or 15,000 shares. The shareholders may grumble at the hardship, and think that the liquidators should enforce repayment of the money of the Bank of Guzerat, from Mr. Premchund Roychund; but we would suggest to the liquidators that their only hope of securing a response from the shareholders is by presenting to them solid reasons for the necessity of the demand.

A PUBLIC meeting, at which His Excellency the Governor will preside, is invited to assemble in the Town Hall this evening at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the subject of European education in Bombay, and of adopting measures for establishing a classical and High School in connection with the Protestant churches. For some time past, there has been a good deal of complaint amongst Europeans of the middle and poorer classes, of the difficulty, if we might not say the impossibility, of securing education for Protestant children in Bombay. The prosperity of the cotton-trade was certainly coincident with the extinction of private Protestant schools, if it was not the cause of their extinction. Better and more lucrative employment could be secured by men of education in Bombay than the employment involving the toil and drudgery of teaching the young idea how to shoot, and hence we may suppose that other private schools were not established to replace those that had been extinguished. But it is a noticeable fact that the few Protestant schools that had been in existence in former years, had gradually become less remunerative to their proprietors year by year, as the native educational system under Government became more complete and efficient, and they diminished in numbers accordingly, until the death of the last highly efficient, and much esteemed educator of youth, Mr. A. B. Boswell, shut up the last Protestant private school in Bombay. The schools we allude to, were simply private schools of moderate pretensions, and we have called them Protestant schools only because the proprietors were members of the Protestant church, and not because there was anything denominational to be found in them.

The complaints of the want of education in Bombay for Protestant children, assumed a more definite and general, and as we must confess, a more serious form a few months ago, but along with these complaints we were, from time to time, informed that the clerical body were engaged in endeavouring to establish a few schools within their respective parishes for the children of the poorer classes. We were also informed that a High School, or a school for imparting something more than an elementary education, was being built upon the Esplanade on ground presented by Government, to the trustees of the Cathedral. The complaints of the want of the means of education have, however, much increased, and as it appears to us, with a great show of reason. Our information goes a great way to prove that the efforts of the clerical body, though deserving of praise, have not accomplished much. Hundreds of European Protestant children are left uneducated, and, however much the efforts of the clerical party may promise in the way of education in years to come, there are many children at present who will have passed the period of life adapted for school education before schools will be available, if something is not speedily done, to establish temporary schools in the mean time. It is this that has, we believe, given a more general scope and a more practical turn to the efforts of the clerical party, and that has induced the gentlemen at the head of the educational movement to call the public meeting in the Town Hall to-day.

The clerical party, we must remark, memorialized the Bishop to establish an education scheme in Bombay, and we must suppose that the result of that memorial has been the formation of a "Board of Education," composed of nine lay members with the Chief Justice at their head, and nine clerical members with the Archdeacon. After a few preliminary meetings, and the collection of some statistical and other evidence to prove the necessity for establishing European schools in Bombay, the Board of Education wisely resolved to make the movement general, and if possible to secure for it the hearty sympathy and support of the public, by calling a public meeting to discuss it. The countenance and favour of Sir Bartle Frere has been secured, and much good may be anticipated from His Excellency's presence at the meeting. Having thus done all that it was necessary to do in this preliminary stage, the Board have given evidence of their sincerity and determination; and looking to the names of the lay members of the Board, we may now conclude that all will be done that good men and true may accomplish.

The chief subject for discussion at the meeting appears to be the foundation of a permanently endowed Classical and High School for Protestant children of all denominations. To this, in itself we offer no objection; but it is necessary to remember that a High School should be fed by scholars from elementary schools, and if there are no elementary schools in the city, the proposed High School will, for several years, be performing a work of a lower order than was intended by the public. Again, one school, and only one school, whatever its character and its aims, can but imperfectly supply the want of education all over the island, and we would ask our readers whether it is not more desirable to establish three or four elementary schools in different localities than one High School on the Esplanade? If the funds to be realized will build elementary schools and a High School also, then let a High School be built by all means. But if the funds are deficient for the accomplishment of both elementary schools and a High School, we think preference should be given to the elementary schools. And there is another reason for this preference; the elementary schools will be within reach of the European poor, while the more pretentious High School will not. If distance could be overcome and the children of the poor were able to attend the High School regularly, the fees would probably be prohibitary.

We regard the present movement as intended most especially to help the European poor, and if present efforts are only followed by the establishment of a High School, we think the main object of the meeting will be to some extent vitiated. Many of our readers may believe that a large amount of capital will not be necessary to secure education for the European children of Bombay, and may be induced to give a small donation, or they may

THE summer vacation of the High Court will commence from the 7th proximo.

THE Acting Third Magistrate of Police has fixed to-morrow (Thursday) at 2 P. M., to hear the case of *Nusserwanjee Dirjee* vs. *Hathuram*, in which the defendant is charged with using abusive language towards the complainant.

A PUBLIC meeting is to be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the Durbar room at the Town Hall, to take measures for founding a classical and commercial school for Christian children of all denominations. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

CAPTAIN ABDOOL KADER, commanding His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's vessel *Nadershaw*, having signified his intention to salute the British flag this morning at 8 A. M., a salute of a corresponding number of guns will be fired from the saluting battery at the same time.

THE screw steamer *Tynemouth*, 1,492 tons, Captain Forster, R. N. R., has been taken up to convey a cargo of cotton to Suez, and will sail about the 25th instant. She has accommodation for about thirty first class passengers and no doubt will secure a full complement, considering the crowded state of the P. and O. Co.'s vessels.

ON Monday morning a Mahomedan fireman, named Shaik Hoosein, employed on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Rosaura*, at the Mazagon Dockyard, fell down the main hatchway and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died the same night. Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—Captain P. A. Elphinstone, Staff Corps, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and Major J. D. Williams, Cadre H. M.'s 28th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Northern Division, for twenty months each; Assistant Surgeon W. Niven, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, and Marine Surgeon, for eighteen months; and Conductor F. Ryan, of the Ordnance Department, for fifteen months.

IN the case of the *Financial Association of India and China*, vs. *John Gordon and others* called before Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday, Mr. White and Mr. Green appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Taylor for the first defendant;—the other defendants, being in trust. Mr. Taylor said an arrangement had been come to between his client and the plaintiffs, by which he would consent to a decree being given for the latter. Mr. White said the plaintiffs did not ask for a decree against the second and third defendants. A decree was therefore given by consent against the first defendant for the amount claimed (Rs. 3,37,853) with interest and costs.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Monday last an inquest was held by Dr. Hewlett at the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the body of a Hindoo named Bajarang, who fell under the train. The deceased whilst doing duty on Sunday forenoon perceived an engine being shunted along the line, whereupon he closed the gates; but a sudden gust of wind blew them open, and he sprang on to the line to pull them back. A police peon called out to him to get out of the way, as the engine and tender were backing towards him, but ere he could do so, he was struck by the tender, knocked against the gate, and severely cut on the head, the engine could not be stopped. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The other box which is now produced contained the keys of the different boxes and cupboards aforesaid. On the morning of the 6th of April I saw the prisoner in the custody of the police.

The prisoner asked the prosecutor no questions, and His Worship adjourned the case until Friday for the production of further evidence.

We understand that of the property stolen, about Rs. 6,000 worth has been recovered, and that of about Rs. 4,000 worth no trace has yet been found. The police are in active search for it, however, and it is hoped they will recover possession of it ere long.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

THE second performance given by these gentlemen on Monday evening, although not so well attended as the first, was much the best entertainment of the two. In the first part, it is true, nothing worthy of special commendation occurred; and the second would have gone rather flatly, but for the Rival Darkies, in which the saltatary evolutions of "Her" act the house in a roar; arising perhaps more out of the disarrangement of dress, which unhappily befel the lovely Lucinda, than for any grace or elegance she imparted to the dance. But part the third, "The Share Market," was a *piece de resistance* in the true sense of the word. Mr. Carson not only made up for lost time, but, if we may use the expression, he out-Carsoned Carson. It is unnecessary to discount the interest of the piece by describing its principal features; the humour, excellent acting, and capital burlesque connected with it must be seen to be appreciated. Full of local allusions, overflowing with keen satire, the songs are each of them gems, without ever being unkindly personal. Carson's acting may almost claim to be inimitable; he certainly exerted himself to his utmost on Monday night to ensure success, and it must be a satisfaction to the company to know that he was thoroughly successful in his endeavour.

The Minstrels perform again on Friday night, when there will be an entire change of programme. The prices of admission have also been reduced. This, with the tempting bill of fare, should ensure a crowded Theatre.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).

THE following is the Balance Sheet of this Association as on 31st March 1866:—

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Paid up Capital				60,00,000	0	0
„ Amount of Fixed Deposits				33,37,398	8	1
„ Unpaid Dividends				24,815	6	11
„ Land Mortgage Debentures issued ...				13,79,734	3	5
„ Resale Account				24,469	0	1
„ Reserve Fund				10,00,000	0	0
„ Balance of Profit and Loss... ...				6,46,140	10	10
			Rs.	1,29,12,547	13	4
Cr.						
By Investments				4,38,240	0	0
„ Debts considered good for which the Company are covered by Securities, whereof secured by Mortgage of Land Rs. 18,60,000				51,05,489	13	1
„ Unsecured Debts considered good, including Bills discounted				28,71,004	9	1
„ Debts considered doubtful including bad debts				25,23,659	6	9
„ Exchange Bills				2,00,000	0	0
„ Suspense Account				99,304	4	0
„ Stamps on hand				1,760	4	0
„ Office Furniture				5,944	0	0
„ Bank Bills due within 15 days ...	14,05,558	6	6			
„ Bullion	93,320	0	0			
„ Balance in Banks ...	1,58,000	11	10			
„ Cash in hand	11,263	1	6			
				16,68,148	3	10
			Rs.	1,29,12,547	13	4

JOHN SMITH, *Officiating Manager.*
J. DEWAR, *Accountant.*

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet of the Financial Association of India and China, Limited, and accompanying account of Profit and Loss, as at 31st March 1866, and having compared them with the Company's Books find them to be correct. We have also examined the Securities and Cash taken credit for as in possession of the Company, and find them to be in order. A few shares have been lately transferred to the Association, but the transfers of these, where it is deemed desirable, are in course of completion.

In estimating the debts due to the Company, the Securities have been valued at the present low market rates, and all debts due to the Association have been classed as "doubtful," except in cases where covered by Securities, or where the possession of funds has been clearly ascertained. We consider it probable, however, that in many of those cases considerable payments are likely to be made, and a large portion of the "Debts considered doubtful" will in all probability prove ultimately good.

ANDREW HAY,
H. SOMERVILLE, } *Auditors.*

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1866.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Amount transferred to Reserve Fund.	2,00,000	0	0
„ Dividend to 31st March 1865 on Rs. 60,00,000	7,63,150	0	0
„ Income Tax paid	46,941	14	0
„ Charges	1,04,907	3	10
„ Stationery	2,132	6	0
„ Brokerage	15,399	2	0
„ Depreciation on Investments less proportion of Profits on Shares sold for future delivery belonging to period from 31st March to 1st July 1865 ...	1,75,954	5	0
„ Balance of Profit and Loss at 31st March 1866	6,46,140	10	10
	Rs. 19,54,625	9	8

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance brought forward from the last half year	15,64,730	4	10
„ Commission	16,477	11	8
„ Discount	59,361	11	11
„ Interest and Dividends less interest on Deposits and Rebate of Interest on Loans and Bills not due ...	2,57,960	4	4
„ Exchange...	56,095	8	11
	Rs. 19,54,625	9	8

Examined and found correct.
ANDREW HAY,
H. SOMERVILLE, } *Auditors.*

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the Balance Sheet of this Company made up to 31st January 1866.

Dr.

Capital and Liabilities.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
First Call on 3,968 Shares at Rs. 2,000 per Share ... (Number of Shares 4,000, Reserved 32.)	1,98,40,000					
Second Call on 3,963 Shares at Rs. 1,000 per Share ...	39,62,000					
				2,38,02,000	0	0
(Second Call on 6 Shares unpaid, which have been forfeited.)						
Colaba Company for balance of Purchase Money ...	2,20,000					
Loan from Bank of Bombay..	3,00,000					
				5,20,000	0	0
Balance being Profit to date..	...			5,85,770	8	10
Rupees...	...			2,49,07,770	8	10

Cr.

Property and Assets.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Victoria Property..	1,25,00,000	0	0			
Broker-age on do ...	2,50,000	0	0			
Registering and Stamp charges.	51,601	0	0			
	1,28,91,601	0	0			
Outlay on Land Reclaimed ...	4,08,512	5	4			
Outlay on Saw Mill Property..	1,29,854	5	7			
Outlay for completing Scotch Press Building....	38,274	15	0			
				1,33,78,242	9	11
Colaba Property..	1,00,00,000	0	0			
Broker-age on ditto...	2,00,000	0	0			
Registering charges	1,500	0	0			
				1,02,01,500	0	0
Furniture Account.....				439	0	0
				2,35,80,172	9	11
Adjusting Account.						
Balance of money contingently due to and by the Company ...			.....	18,430	1	1
Deposit in the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, Limited, current account, at 6 per cent	12,90,938	7	9			
Deposit in the Bank of Bombay, current account	16,320	9	0			
Cash in hand	1,908	13	1			
				13,09,167	13	1
Rupees...			.....	2,49,07,770	8	10

The above Balance Sheet to the best of our belief contains a true account of the Capital and Liabilities and of the Property and Assets of the Company.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Chairman.
RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
S. P. FRAMJEE,
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, } Directors.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet made up to 31st January 1866, and found it to be correct as compared with the Books and Vouchers produced to us.

We also certify that the above Balance Sheet to the best of our belief contains a true account of the Capital and Liabilities and of the Property and Assets of the Company.

A. STEWART,
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, } Auditors.

Bombay, 4th Apr.l 1866.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT MADE UP TO 31ST JANUARY, 1866.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Preliminary Current Expenses.....				51,496	3	11
REVENUE ACCOUNT.						
„ Disbursement Account Victoria Property as under:—						
Fire Insurance. 9,837	8	0				
Scott Press Charges 61,953	8	0				
Bunder Charges 6,570	13	11				
Godown do. 1,364	10	5				
Land do. 3,021	14	7				
Sundries..... 4,342	3	9				
			87,099	10	8	
To Disbursement Account Colaba Property as under:						
Land Charges..27,410	0	0				
Bunder Charges 6,056	5	2				
			33,466	5	2	
To Balance			...			1,20,556 15 10
						5,85,770 8 10
Rupees...			...			7,57,823 12 7

Cr.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Receipts on account of Victoria Property as under:—						
Scott Press. 61,939	7	1				
Bunder Fees. 7,497	11	11				
Godown Fees 26,130	13	4				
Land Rent... 48,929	9	7				
Unclaimed Wages..... 104	12	5				
Royal Fee on bales of Cotton passed by Press Companies located on the Property	4,863	13	0			
Amount realized by the sale of old Gin Machinery	1,600	0	0			
Sundries.....	101	0	0			
				1,51,077	3	4
By Receipts on account of Colaba Property as under:						
Land Rent.... 2,52,491	1	1				
Bunder Fees. 19,960	11	4				
				2,72,451	13	3
By Transfer and other Fees.			...	4,23,529	0	7
„ Interest Account			...	15,932	0	0
				3,18,362	12	0
Rupees ...			...	7,57,823	12	7

The above Profit and Loss Statement to the best of our belief contains a true account of the Income and Expenditure of the Company.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Chairman.
RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
S. P. FRAMJEE,
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, } Directors.

We, have examined the above Profit and Loss Statement made up to the 31st January 1866, and found it to be correct.

A. STEWART,
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, } Auditors.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Nineteenth Day, Tuesday, 10th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at the usual time, and the following cases were tried before a common jury.

THEFT.—Ramchunder Crustnajee and Shaikhan Sadeekhan were charged with stealing 500 pearls, of the value of Rs. 13,000, and with dishonestly receiving stolen property. They were also charged with criminal breach of trust in converting the pearls to their own use and dishonestly misappropriating them.

Hajee Hoosein bin Ali, a dealer in pearls, lived in Mody Khana street, and remembered the 17th or 18th of January last, on which day the prisoners came to his house to purchase pearls. The first prisoner said he wanted pearls for the Guicowar of Baroda, and she met the prisoner, who seized her by the hand, broke all her bangles, and pressed her to accompany him to his house, she refused to go, and threatened to report him to a policeman if he did not let her go. The prisoner said, "I what will the sepoy do to me, I will go to jail for three months." He then seized both the witness's hands in one of his own, and with the other pressed her cloth into her mouth. He then seized the tip of her nose between his teeth, and bit it completely off. He threw it away on the road. Witness raised him and took him to a policeman, who arrested him. She was then sent to the Jamsetjee hospital for medical treatment, where she remained for nine days, and which she afterwards attended for twenty days. She believed that her face was disfigured for ever.

Wamon Munoohur, a policeman, recollected being near the two tanks at Duncan Road on a Tuesday evening. The prosecutrix dragged to him the prisoner whom she knew by the clothes. The tip of her nose was gone, and she was bleeding profusely. The prisoner said she was his kept mistress, and that because she became unfaithful to him, he had bitten off the tip of her nose. The prosecutrix was sent to the Jamsetjee hospital.

Dr. N. Hojel, attached to the Jamsetjee hospital, remembered seeing the prosecutrix in the hospital, suffering from a wound on the nose, such a wound as might have been caused by a man biting it. She was treated for several days. The disfigurement to her face would be permanent.

His Lordship having briefly summed up, the jury found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. His Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment in the Bombay jail for a term of four years.

THEFT IN A DWELLING HOUSE.—Hasham Abdool Currim was charged with theft in a dwelling-house; and pleaded not guilty.

Fukeer Mahomed, the prosecutor, remembered going out with his wife to a dinner party on the last day of January, having locked the door of his house from outside. On his return home about 8 P. M., he found the lock removed and the door open. On going into his room, he saw his box, containing his property and ornaments, broken open and the goods and ornaments stolen. The whole of the contents of the box were worth Rs. 250. Witness made a complaint to the police, who examined the premises. On discovering that day, the prisoner was brought by the police to witness's house with seven currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 7½ in silver. Three days afterwards, witness seen the prisoner at Nowrojee Cowasjee Chowkey, when he made a statement to a policeman and offered to give up some of the stolen property which, he said, he had left with his brother. He admitted that he took the property from witness's house. On the house of the prisoner's brother was searched, but nothing was found therein; and he was taken back to the Cowercarry chowkey. He afterwards pointed out the shop of one Heerachund Balchur, where he had changed a currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 2-12 in silver. Prosecutor had in his box a note for Rs. 100, which was stolen with the other property. None of the missing property had been recovered.

Bahoomal, a police constable, and Heerachund Balchur, corroborated portion of the preceding testimony. A Mahomedan hotel-keeper remembered that the prisoner took refreshments at his hotel about midnight on a Wednesday, and gave him a currency note for Rs. 10, out of which Rs. 7½ were given him in silver.

His Lordship briefly summed up the case to the jury, who after a very short consultation, convicted the prisoner on the count of dishonestly receiving stolen property. It appears that the prisoner was convicted of theft in December 1859 and also in January 1865. He was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment in the Bombay jail for a term of six years.

NAVIGATING A VESSEL CARELESSLY.—Hassoo Lugroo was charged with navigating a vessel recklessly so as to endanger the lives of others. His Lordship told the jury the Clerk of the Crown had received an intimation from the prosecutor, Captain Henry, that he did not wish to proceed against the prisoner. The prosecutor's name was called out, but as he did not answer, the jury were asked to return a formal verdict of not guilty, which they did: And the prisoner was then discharged by proclamation.

STEALING FROM THE PERSON.—Shaik Hoosein Peerkhan was charged with stealing from the person of Vassonjee Dhurmsey a bag containing forty-eight dollars. The prosecutor was going, on the 26th February last, along the Moombadevi cross road. There was a large crowd of persons on account of the Hoolee holidays. A three pice boy called him to witness, and immediately he felt his pocket light, and the bag, which he had in it, gone. He raised an alarm and ran after the prisoner, who had the bag in his hand. He got inside the Moombadevi temple and escaped by another door opposite to that by which he entered. Witness slipped his footing inside the temple and fell down. He was soon on his legs again and saw the prisoner stopped by a policeman, with the bag still in his hand. He was then taken into custody.

The charge was clearly established against the prisoner upon the evidence adduced, and the jury at once returned a verdict of guilty on the count of theft. The prisoner, an old offender, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and to receive thirty lashes upon his person with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 10th April, 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Elphinstone Financial Association of India vs. *Dadabhoy Byramjee.*

The Hon. Mr. White appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 45,546, with interest, the balance due on a promissory note dated 21st March 1865. The debt was collaterally secured by the deposit of fifty shares in the Elphinstone Land Co., which were sold on the 27th June, realising a sum of Rs. 68,250, which was put to the credit of the defendant. The amount of the original loan was Rs. 1,10,000, to bear interest at the rate of 18 per cent.

His Lordship pointed out that the note was one of those which, though purporting to be payable on demand, had a due date written upon it. Besides, it had an adhesive, and not an impressed, one anna stamp upon it; and to repair that defect the penalty would be twenty one annas.

Mr. White was proceeding to make some general remarks upon such notes but,

His Lordship suggested that the learned gentleman might be able to prove the loan without giving in the note in evidence.

Evidence was accordingly called, and a decree was ultimately given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs; and an order was made for speedy of execution.

The same vs. *Muncherjee Jevunjee Mehta.*

Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

The suit was brought for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 31,729-12-10, with interest, being the balance due on a promissory note dated 24th March 1865. The note stood in the same category as the one in the previous case, and for the same reason was not offered as evidence. Two shares in the Bombay Reclamation Company, which were deposited by the defendant as security for the debt, were sold on the 27th June, and brought the net sum of Rs. 18,300, with which the defendant was credited.

A decree was given for the plaintiffs as claimed.

Financial Association of India and China vs. *Anandchund Tarrachund.*

Mr. White and Mr. Green appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant, Mr. White stated, seemed to be keeping out of the way.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 28,948, being the balance due on a loan agreement. Ten shares in the Bank of Bombay, which had been deposited in security for the debt, had, on being sold, realised a net sum of Rs. 13,810, which the defendant had been credited. A Back Bay share, which had also been given by the plaintiffs as security, was still in their hands.

A decree was given for the amount claimed, with interest and costs, and an order for speedy execution was granted. The Court remarked that on satisfaction being obtained for the debt the plaintiffs would of course deliver up the Back Bay shars.

The same vs. *Dadabhoy Byramjee.*

Mr. White and Mr. Green for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

The action was brought to recover the balance due upon a loan agreement, by which the sum of Rs. 75,000 was advanced to the defendant on 6th February 1865, payable at three months. Two shares in the Victoria Land Co. were deposited as security, and were subsequently exchanged for twenty shares in the United Victoria and Colaba Land Co., on each of which a call of a thousand rupees was paid by the plaintiffs. Eighteen of these shares were sold on different dates in August. The balance due on 31st January was Rs. 51,416, which was now claimed with interest.

A decree was given for the plaintiffs as claimed with costs; and an order for speedy execution was granted.

There was another case of a similar nature between the same parties, in which a decree was given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed (Rs. 1,00,112) with interest and costs; and an order for speedy execution was granted.

FORT POLICE COURT.—10TH APRIL.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

REFUSING DUTY.—Charles Massey, Thomas Sheridan, Thomas Griffin, Charles Benson, and John Kelly, seamen of the British ship *Falkland*, were charged with refusing duty on board the said ship.

The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and were sent to the House of Correction for seven days.

THEFT.—Hassum Salum was charged with stealing a quantity of brass nails, worth Re. 1, the property of Curreombhoy Ahmed, an ironmonger.

His Worship convicted him of the charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for seven days in the House of Correction with hard labour.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

PURCHASING SOLDIERS' CLOTHES.—Hasum Husson was placed at the bar, charged with purchasing regimental clothes, &c. from a soldier.

Charles Williams, private 4th (King's Own) Regiment, stated that on Wednesday morning last he went to a shop and offered clothes for sale,—he could not say whether to the prisoner or not, as he was then under the influence of liquor. The clothes were not regimental clothes, they were private clothes. The regimental clothes, which witness had with him and which were not offered for sale, were tied in a separate bundle. The prisoner, or man to whom they were offered for sale, said he would not purchase without the sanction of the constable. Witness, a companion, and the shopkeeper went to Constable Goulden, who detained witness as a deserter, and shortly after took him to Calaba. Witness at that time had a blue dungaree jumper, but the rest of his clothes were military.

At the testimony of the other witnesses went to prove that the shopkeeper had not completed the purchase, but had referred it to the police constable, and there was no evidence to prove the charge against him, he was discharged.

Constable Goulden said that he had placed the man before His Worship on the above charge by desire of the commanding officer of the regiment.

Private Williams is shortly to be tried by a court martial on a charge of having deserted from the regiment.

CHEATING.—Jeevandass Candass appeared before His Worship, and laid an information against one Narrotum Dayabhoy on the above charge.

The informant stated that he was in the employ of Durrumchund Hemchund, shroff. On the 17th March last one Narrotum Dayabhoy, who is a broker, came to the shop of Dhurrumchund, who after some conversation with Narrotum, desired the informant to go with Narrotum, for the purpose of obtaining a signature to a receipt for ten shares of the Financial Bank from the person from whom they had been bought. After searching in vain for the person they wished to find, Narrotum took the prosecutor to his house and desired him to await his return, and departed, taking with him the receipt. As he had not returned informant went back to his master, and reported the circumstance. Search was made for Narrotum, but he was not to be found. About ten or twelve days ago he came to the shop of Dhurrumchund at night and promised to return the receipt or pay the amount. He had not done so, and the prosecutor charged him with cheating, and prayed that a warrant might be issued for his apprehension.

His Worship did not grant the warrant prayed for, but ordered a summons to be issued against Narrotum.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—10TH APRIL.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

ROBBING A COMRADE.—George Smith, an engineer employed at the Bombay Gas Works, was charged with stealing two Government currency notes, one for Rs. 100, and one for Rs. 50, and R. 6 in silver, the property of Auguste Ernou, on the 6th inst.

The prosecutor, who is a fitter and engineer employed at the Gas Works, said that he and the prisoner have been living at the same house near the works, and their duty was to relieve each other at the retorts every twelve hours. On the morning of the 6th inst. he relieved the prisoner, leaving the property safe in his house. The prisoner ought to have relieved him at 8 o'clock at night; but as he did not do so, prosecutor was obliged to remain on duty, but on going to his house for a few minutes at 10 o'clock, he found that a box had been broken open, the clothes disarranged, and the above-mentioned money stolen. He informed Inspector McIntyre of the theft, and the prisoner was apprehended on suspicion.

In cross-examination the prosecutor admitted that the cook had had the key of the house during the prisoner's absence—that he knew the prisoner had received Rs. 144 as wages and that he had bought a lot of things.

Sergeant Mahomed Ismail, of the police, deposed that he had changed a note for Rs. 100 and another for Rs. 50; but His Worship adjourned the case until Saturday for further evidence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SUGGESTION FOR A PUBLIC BAND.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to the letter which appeared in to-day's *Bombay Gazette*, relative to a public Band for Bombay, I beg to proffer my best thanks to the writer for his suggestion, but I do not think it possible. Should it, however, come into operation, I shall be most willing to contribute to its support, and trust it will be brought to maturity. It would be a great boon to us frequenters of the Band, if our worthy and excellent Governor would allow his Band to play at the Esplanade Band Stand every Wednesday evening.

It would not be objectionable if the ground surrounding the Stand was well watered every Band evening to keep the dust from flying about in such great quantities as it does at present.

DEXPLA.

THE BACK BAY DOCK SCHEME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the *Times of India* of Saturday there is a letter signed "Bombayite" upon the subject of the proposed docks in the Back Bay.

If I remember correctly, some six years ago, a similar scheme was projected under Government auspices. The engineer, I believe, was a Mr. Fairbairn, a member of one of our first engineering families, viz., the Fairbairns of Manchester. "Bombayite" states that this gentleman is in Bombay. I ask if it is contemplated to execute the above works, why incur the expense of bringing out Fairbairn as engineer, when we have men in Bombay, who has devoted his time and most of all his money to prepare plans, estimates, &c., for the work now contemplated?

It would be as well if the projectors of the present scheme would put to themselves the question, "Can Government grant two registrations for the same ground?"

If a man invents some method of making buttons or pins he is granted patent rights. The civil engineer has no such protection for his plans; had it been so, Mr. Fairbairn would now have been in a far different position.

Bombay, 10th April. CROSS SECTION.

THE "JEDDO" COURT OF ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the decision of the recent Court of Enquiry into the loss of the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, as reported in your journal of the 7th instant. Having taken some trouble in investigating the tides, currents, and havens along this coast with which I am therefore somewhat familiar, perhaps you will kindly afford me a small space for a few remarks on the evidence brought before the Court.

It would appear that the course steered by the *Jeddo* would have been quite correct and safe enough, but for some *mysterious currents* by which she was influenced, and which none of the witnesses could clearly account for. This is somewhat surprising, as a very cursory examination of the charts ought to have indicated to any experienced seaman the nature of the currents that affected the course of the *Jeddo*, currents that caused her to drift on to the Choul Caddoo rocks. Captain Methven, who has made many voyages along the coast, never appears to have experienced the effects of these currents. This is very possible if he never happened to pass up the coast in that particular part during a flood tide at the springs, with a north-westerly breeze prevailing. Whilst Captain White states that he was driven eight miles out of his course on the 8th of March, on nearing Bombay harbour. The evidence of these two captains, though somewhat contradictory, may, however, be easily reconciled. But should Captain Barker, late of the Indian Navy, and who has known the coast forty years, was unacquainted with the strong currents that prevail in the locality, when the *Jeddo* drifted ashore, appears somewhat singular, though if he always kept twelve to fifteen miles from the shore, he might never experience the effects of the currents. A person may drive along the middle of a level road many times without being aware of a treacherous ditch on either side.

Between Vingorla and Bombay, some miles to seaward, there are two large banks marked on all the charts, namely, the *Angria's Bank* and *Direction Bank*. It is well known that the great tidal wave, having its *node* at the Adou Matte Atoll, one of the Maldives, and its *head* on the Bay of Cambay, sets on to the coast between Vingorla and Bombay from a south-westerly direction, and this tidal wave is greatly affected when it passes around and between the two banks above named—an increased velocity of the tidal wave around the northern and southern extremities of these banks must take place. Again, this tidal current would be strongest about the time of high water, full and change, which in Bombay harbour and at Choul is at eleven hours forty minutes, so that the *Jeddo* would come in immediate contact with this tidal current just at the time she was passing Choul, and would be under its influence some hours before that time, between Angria's bank and Direction bank. Furthermore, immediately after coming under the full influence of the tidal current round the north of "Direction Bank," this current would be slightly influenced by the *light breeze from the north west fields* (evidence), and which the captain was aware of this, and made allowances in his course of steering, drifting towards Choul rock, must have followed as an inevitable sequence, and there is nothing either wonderful or mysterious about the currents that caused the loss of the *Jeddo*, but a simple want of careful study of the coast, and Captain Barker does not appear to be singular in this respect. No doubt a lighthouse on Kennery Island would be a help to mariners entering Bombay harbour. The want of a lighthouse should, however, be no excuse for bad seamanship any more than the want of a safety-lamp should be an excuse for bad ventilation in a mine.

I do not mean this as a reflection on that fine seaman, Captain Grainger, with whom I have made at least one pleasant voyage, and was therefore sorry to see his ship ashore, as I passed the other day. But I confess I was somewhat astonished when I read of the "mysterious currents" along the western coast, which ought to be as familiar as possible to the merest tyro in navigation who has ever been along the coast, or studied the excellent charts, which the Government would, however, do wisely to make still more perfect than they are at present.

Western Coast, 9th April. W. S.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—If you will kindly give insertion to the following petition, in one of the columns of your excellent paper at an early date, you will much oblige the petitioner:—

WARRANT OFFICERS' PETITION.

To His Excellency SIR BARTLE FRERE, Governor of Bombay in Council,

The humble petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth,—That your petitioner is a Conductor on the non-effective list of the Bombay Army, and on which list he has served for the last twelve years as a Warrant Officer. Previous to this period, your petitioner performed regimental duty for fifteen years in India, holding for the last eight the rank of Sergeant. It will thus be seen that your petitioner has in all completed the full term of twenty-seven years without furlough or leave of any sort, and held the rank of a Warrant Officers sufficiently long to entitle him to the privilege of retiring on the pension of a Conductor. But the amount of this pension, your petitioner begs respectfully to state, will be quite inadequate for the support of himself and family, consisting of wife and six children, and therefore prays that your Excellency will, taking into consideration the greatly increased cost of living now, both at home and abroad, to what it was when the present pension rules for Warrant Officers were framed, and grant your petitioner an increased pension equivalent to the loss he will observe to sustain, in consequence of the depreciated value of his pension in a money point of view, which at the very lowest calculation cannot be less than one half; and in support of the foregoing, your petitioner begs humbly to adduce a few additional facts which he hopes will, if impartially considered, prove that your petitioner has not made this appeal to your Excellency without good and sufficient reasons for so doing.

First—Your petitioner after a continued service of twenty-seven years, will, under the present pension rules, receive less pension or allowance from Government than many Serjeant Majors do after only twenty-one years' service, notwithstanding your petitioner ranks two steps above Serjeant Majors, which of itself ought, in the humble opinion of your petitioner, to place him on a footing as regards pension or retiring allowance, considerably above non-commissioned officers of the army, no matter what their grade or how such pension annuity or retiring allowance is made up.

Second—The amount of pension your petitioner becomes entitled to, if compared with that of any other class of Government servants, either Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted, will be found to be much less in proportion to pay while serving, than that of any other rank, grade, or class, serving under Government.

Third—Your petitioner further respectfully begs to bring to your Excellency's notice, what appears to your petitioner to be a most incongruous anomaly in the pension rules for Warrant Officers, and also the cases when it has been evident to touch any person liable to the act. If it were not so, the authorities must clash. The result of the Governor General's interference in the matter is that Captain Harward may now set military law in defiance and commit any breach of the Articles of War without fear of military arrest, for the Commander-in-Chief unwisely concurring with the Advocate General, has thereby nullified his own authority as conferred upon him by the Queen, and according to our reading of the law has committed an offence contrary to the Queen's good order and military discipline. Chapter X. of Pipon's Manual of Military Law defines the exact position of the military with respect to courts, as positively, unconditionally, and in the most complete manner exempts all Commissioned officers from all proceedings at any time or place whatsoever in the ordinary course of law in respect of all offences included in the first 75 Sections of the Mutiny Act.

The crime of criminal breach of trust is enumerated in Section 17 of the Act.

To show how wrong the Government are, let us suppose, when the Mutiny Act was being passed, the houses of lords and commons were told it was no use to pass it, because in certain colonies there were local courts of legislature that annulled the most important of its provisions. What would they say?

Again suppose a regiment orderd from home to one of the colonies, was told before embarkation, that at the place they were going to, there was some local law that annulled the Mutiny Act under which they served, would they not be justified in at once laying down their arms, and saying, we will not go?

This business assumes every day a more serious character for those implicated. As for the subordinate officers concerned, they fancy they are shielded by the orders of Government. No such thing, they are only bound to obey the *lawful* orders of their superiors.

We are glad to see that Government have apparently opened their eyes to the indecent order directing Mr. Pollock to adjudicate in his own cause. Mr. Colvin has been deputed to conduct the enquiry. And as a letter was sent to him the day before yesterday summoning him from Mynpoory, a place close to Agra, Mr. Pollock would have done better to have awaited his arrival.

The civil and military authorities who began acting together in sweet concord, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, concurring with His Excellency the Governor General, and the Advocate General with the Judge Advocate General, are likely soon to come to a dead lock upon this point. If it be once averred by any Court in India that the Mutiny Act is not the law that governs the army, a very serious imbroglio may be the result. For if an old and previous regulation of the Bengal Government can supersede a late Act of Parliament, it is clear a recent Act of Parliament can supersede any regulation which being at variance with an Act of

such as policemen and constables, of which class there is a large number, delay or decline to proceed to the transaction of their business unless first treated with opium when called to most urgent and important affairs. Many wealthy private families keep the opium-pipe and fixtures in readiness for the demands of fashion. The apartment usually set apart for this is devoted to the smoking of the drug, being provided with a bedstead or platform for the convenience of smokers. The baneful effects of opium smoking are many and various—social, moral, mental, physical, and pecuniary. It is not designed to dwell at length on the evil influences of this vice. In the first place, opium-smoking sensibly and unfavourably affects one's property and business relations. It is comparatively a very costly vice, the expense being graduated by the circumstances of each case, ranging from a dollar or two to ten or fifteen dollars per month, even in regard to persons not of the highest and the most wealthy classes. The lowest mentioned rate, taking into consideration the low price of labour among this people compared with the price of labour in western countries, is relatively large and burdensome. With all smokers, however, the effect of this vice on their pecuniary standing is by no means to be estimated by the actual outlay in money for the drug. Its seductive influence leads its victims to neglect their business, and consequently, sooner or later, loss or ruin ensues. As the habit grows, so does inattention to business increase. Instances are not rare where the rich have been reduced to poverty and beggary as one of the consequences of their attachment to the opium-pipe. The poor addicted to this vice are oftentimes let to dispose of everything saleable in the hovel where they live to procure opium. Sometimes, even, they sell their own children and their wives in order to procure the drug, and finally end their career by becoming beggars or thieves. In order to understand the full meaning of this vice, the western reader needs perhaps to be reminded that the vast majority of the Chinese are generally poor, and that wages are invariably low. Oftentimes, and even usually requires as much time and toil here to earn a dime, as in America it requires to earn a dollar. In the second place, the smoking of opium injures one's health and bodily constitution. Unless taken promptly at the regular time and in the necessary quantity, the victim becomes unable to control himself and to attend to his business. He sneezes. He gapes. Mucus runs from his nose and his eyes. Griping pains seize him in his bowels. His whole appearance indicates restlessness and misery. If not indulged in smoking and left undisturbed he usually falls asleep, but his sleep does not refresh and invigorate him, being accompanied with great weakness and indolence which it induces. The victim is described as unwilling, and usually physically unable to perform any thing requiring muscular strength or mental application, except under the excitement of opium. His habits of sleep are changed, it being impossible oftentimes, owing to the overwrought mental excitement induced by the drug, for him to fall asleep in the early part of the night, as others do. Frequently it is nearly or quite morning before he is able to compose himself to rest, waking only late in the forenoon or early in the afternoon. The Chinese have a common saying that the smoker of opium "makes the day night, and the night day," alluding to his unnatural hours of waking and sleeping. His features almost always become strikingly changed, being of an unhealthy, pallied, death-like cast. His shoulders not unfrequently become permanently elevated above their natural level, much as when one shrugs them in the act of drawing clothes down his head. Such an opium-smoker is expressively described as "having three heads," from the high and unnatural appearance of his shoulders. His eyes become glaring and without expression. Most inveterate smokers become spare and thin, owing in part to the direct effects of opium on the digestive organs, and in part to the fact that nutritious food is taken in less quantities and at more irregular intervals, through loss of appetite, than is usual in the case of persons not addicted to this habit. They are styled "opium shells." Men of naturally strong constitutions, and possessed of sufficient property to support them without vexatious care and personal labour, may indulge in this vice with comparative impunity for a considerable period. Such sometimes live to good old age; but the longer they smoke, the larger is the quantity required to keep them up. Freedom from care and hard labour, as well as plenty of opium are requisite in order that the smoker may continue in health and attain a respectable longevity. There is not so much shortening of the lives of rich men who have become victims of this habit as is often asserted, and as seems very natural to suppose, though, doubtless, the lives of such men are in fact considerably shortened by the use of opium. They often live to old age, notwithstanding the effects of opium on their physical systems. The greatest destruction of life from this vice in China is unquestionably seen in the poor and the unusually thrifty, who are not able to increase the amount of opium in proportion to the need of an augmented supply, and therefore they soon feel the effects of a limited amount on their health. Besides, when ill, they are not only under the necessity of going without the drug, but are often unable to procure physicians and medicines as aids to recovery. In such cases, their previous use of opium renders their illness the more dreadful and intolerable. It has been estimated that the lives of the poor who become slaves to this seductive habit are cut short by it from five to fifty years. The vice of opium-smoking has long existed to a gigantic obstacle to the welfare and the prosperity of this people. The consumption of opium is rapidly on the increase in this city as well as in other parts of the empire, and its ravages are becoming more manifest and more awful. Shops where the drug is offered for sale are becoming more and more common. Its unhappy victims are becoming more and more numerous. The nation is becoming poorer and poorer. The Chinese here have a current saying that "Opium-shops are more numerous than rice-shops." In a certain neighbourhood, three or four years ago, there were twelve shops where opium was retailed, and seven shops where rice, which is the "staff of life" in this part of China, was sold. The number of opium-shops in the city and suburbs is computed to exceed two hundred thousands. While estimates given by the natives differ greatly in regard to details, they substantially agree in showing the vast number of people who have become slaves to opium. One of the most conclusive inquiries made by confirmed smokers, as well as by young beginners, of those foreigners who express a hatred of the vice, and who urge them to break away from it, is, "Have you any medicine which will cure?" The Chinese entertain the opinion that since the drug comes from a foreign land, foreigners must know some infallible remedy which will counteract its bad effects, or destroy a desire for or habit for it. Accordingly, the Chinese have opium medicines in abundance, professedly of every description.

EPERNAY.—The vineyards of Ai, near Epernay, are the most celebrated for their wines. Casks are filled, they are placed neck downwards, and the sediment collects near the cork. Each bottle is then uncorked in this position, and the confined gas forces out a little of the wine with the sediment, while a skilful man presently replaces the cork when this sediment has been expelled. I should say that only a very skilful man can perform such a feat. When the bottles are placed "en cave," or vast cellars, the least change of temperature causes them to burst by hundreds. Sometimes one-fourth of the bottles explode in this manner, and it is said that the renowned Madame Clicquot lost 400,000 francs in the autumn of 1815 before sufficient ice could be fetched from Paris to cool her spacious cellars. Every year about fifty million bottles of genuine champagne are made in France, and no one can say how many more millions of bottles of champagne are imbibed every year by a confiding world.—*"Madame Cliquot," in A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe, on Rivers and Lakes in Europe.*

LOVE IN BORNEO.—With the woman of eastern clime love is like the sun's rays in warmth; she runs from her parents, cast off brother and sister, and all other relations, for the man to whom she has taken a fancy; even though he be ugly, deformed, poor or degraded, it matters not; she follows him after having been even separated by force, and threatened with excommunication and death if she again approaches the man of her choice. She is heedless, and elopes at night adorned in man's shabby habiliments, with a tattered head-dress and short rusty sword, steals a small broken canoe, and paddles night and day from one river to another, crossing their ripply entrances with trepidation and alarm, but dexterously dragging her crazy craft over the sand, until she finds him who is nearest her heart. She gains her haven exhausted from exposure and hunger, for she has perhaps only taken a handful of dry rice, and has crossed over eighty miles without help from any one, her eager heart alone surmounting the many intervening difficulties and dangers. This episode happened while I was in Sarawak. A Scripa had fallen in love with a worthy man, whom, according to custom, she was not permitted to marry. Death would have been the penalty in olden times; but this young lady of sweet seventeen underwent what is above narrated, and said, "If I fell in love with a wild beast, no one should prevent me marrying it."—*"Runaway Match," in Ten Years in Sarawak.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN GERMANY.—At Hanau we stopped for the night. The wanderings and turnings of the Main have really left no impression on my memory, except that we had a pleasant time, and at last came to a large Schloss, where we observed on the river a boat evidently English. While we examined the crafts, a man told us it belonged to the Prince of Wales, "and he is looking at you now from the balcony. For this was the Duchesse of Cambridge's Schloss at Rumpenheim; and presently a four-in-hand crossed the ferry, and-in-hand and Princess of Wales drove into it by the river-side. while we plied a vigorous paddle against the powerful west wind until we reached Frankfort, where our wet jackets were soon dried at the *Russie*, one of the best hotels in Europe. The Frankfort boatmen were much interested next day to see the two English canoes flitting about so lightly on their river, sometimes skimming the surface with the wind, and despising the contrary stream; then wheeling about, and paddling higher and thither in shallows where it seemed as if the banks were not passable. On one occasion we both got into my canoe, and it supported the additional weight perfectly well, which seemed to prove that the dimensions of it were unnecessarily large for the displacement required. However, there was not room for both of us to use our paddles comfortably in the same canoe. On the Sunday, the royal personages came to the English church at Frankfort, and, with that quiet bearing of good taste which wins more admiration than any pageantry, they walked from the place of worship like the rest of the hearers. There is a true gentleman in simplicity, when the occasion is one of solemn things.—*"On the Main," in A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe, on Rivers and Lakes in Europe.*

HUNTING IN THE PYRENEES, 1813, 1814.—The Commissary-General, Marsden, who belonged to head-quarters, succeeded in collecting from England a kennel of splendid hounds. On the Marquis of Worcester's (the late Duke of Beaufort) leaving the army, he promised to send some of his father's dogs to Marsden; other gentlemen followed this nobleman's example, and before the crossing the Bidassoa the pack was complete, and in fine condition. The hunting in the Pyrenees reminded me of my native Wales; it was all up hill and down dale, and for that reason when a fox was found he was seldom if ever killed. The best riders belonging to the hunt were the officers of the 14th and 16th Dragoons, who were, as a rule, well mounted. I have seen at a meet in the Pyrenees about two hundred officers assembled, some (as I have said) well mounted but the majority on "screws," ponies, or even mules—a strange contrast to the Quorn and Pytchley gatherings. The greatest character of all was Lascelles, on his unaccustomed horse, on which he used to delight to race up hill for a mile, and many were the scrapes he got into with the whipper-in for riding over the hounds. One fine morning in October 1813, reynard took it into his head to cross the Bidassoa, and the dogs and huntsman, heedless of danger, followed. The noise of the hounds and the cheering of the huntsman alarmed a French drum-major and some twenty boys whom he was instructing in a secluded spot on the bank of the river. Instead of showing fight, the drum-major with his young pupils scampered off; the dogs meanwhile, accompanied by the huntsman, were in full cry, and shortly afterwards killed a fine dog fox. The field had remained on our side of the river, enjoying the sport without incurring any danger; when all of a sudden the enemy, wondering what the deuce we were about, came down in force, with a battery of field-pieces, and opened fire, which made us all scamper off as if old Nick had been at our hills. Marsden, however, advanced to the water's edge, and with his white pocket handkerchief as a flag of truce, asked permission of the French officer in command to cross and explain what we were doing. This request was acceded to, and when our gallant foe had heard the reasons why we had advanced out of bounds, he very graciously permitted the huntsman and dogs to recross the river and join us.—*Captain Gronow's Last Recollections.*

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 Shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Offices 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Calvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Lendenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.

Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.

London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed :—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " " 4 " "
" 12 " " " 5 " "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows :—
On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realization of Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 18th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,000,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE FOOKAJEE, Esq.
HOSSANBHOY FERASHA CASSIM, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditor.

J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. "
2 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do. do. ..... 2s. 0⅝d. "
Demand. ..... 2s. 0½d. "

Drafts for amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business .....10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays..... .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઈડીઅન પેનીનસુલા બેંકન એડ ચાઇના બેંક (મીમીટેડ).

धि इस्टिंयन पेनिनसुला बंकन एंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E.C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.

H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden, } Managers.
H. G. Seaman, }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain ..... 4 per cent.
3 " ..... 5 "
6 " ..... 6 "
12 " ..... 7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM BURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PULLUMDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP .....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq.
GEORGE CECIL LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Frawkinsen, Law & Co.
HERBERT C. SEAL, Esq., Calcutta.
F. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
H. W. INGLEBY, Esq., late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London ..... No. 29, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in these places. Instructions respecting Funds Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward a first Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal 2 per cent.
" 3 months' " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent of the National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

Holloway's Pills—The Grand Secret.—With the various table temperature of this country ill-health will ensue unless the blood from time to time be purified and neutralized of its impurities. These Pills are the means by which this may be effected and maintained in perfect health. Holloway's Pills may be purchased at a trifling cost; instructions for taking them will be furnished with the Pills, and a little attention, with few restrictions, will enable persons to keep themselves in health under very trying circumstances. These Pills are as alteratives, tonics and aperients. Holloway's medicine should be ready for instant administration when the slightest symptom gives warning of approaching indisposition.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA :—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES :—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares Darjeeling, Nynectal, and Debroghur (Assum).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0d. "
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0d. "
On demand .. ..at 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland .. ..at 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe .. ..at 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 70, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same with its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto. ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto. ditto.
At 3 ditto three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

HOURS OF BUSINESS—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, (Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £165,000.
Managing Director.—U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
Board of Directors.—The Bank of England.
London Bankers. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Karrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. at 2s. 1d. "
3 do. .. .. at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. .. .. at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. .. .. at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 2 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 3 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On the interest, Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be payable in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on *London*, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above £50 ..... 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..... } 2s. 0¼d. "
On Ireland do. ..... }

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank also buys Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Yeddo, Japan.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On receiving Coupons, Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers. The City Bank.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal ..... per cent.
" 3 months' " ..... 4 "
" 6 " " ..... 5 "
" 12 " " ..... 6 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent of the National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

धी थ्रैन्क ओफ हिंदुस्थान चाईना जेपान (लीमीटेड).

धी थाक अफ हींदूस्तान, चाइना, एंड थापान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up.....£1,000,000
Paid up.....861,000
Reserve Fund.....100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COPPERTHWAITE, Esq. (Nominated).
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON J. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominhill.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.

Committee in Bombay.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The National Bank of Scotland.
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns of the Continent.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward by post a written notice on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.

Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

The Bank receives Deposits of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 16th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight ..... at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 4 " ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. Demand ..... }
Do. Scotland ..... } 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Ireland ..... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ..... 3 " "
Do. 6 " ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 " ..... 5 " "
Do. Fine " ..... 6 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
TREACHER & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows
—Sher